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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 21.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer.

OUR FLAG.

God bless the dear flag of the States,
That floats in the breezes of heaven,
By the hand of thy angels on earth,
That flag to our fathers was given.
O bless and protect it when e'er
We struggle and battle for *right*,
And grant that thy arm may decide
That justice may always be *might*.
That banner our fathers has been
In the days of our deepest distress,
But when in adversity, thou
The flag of our country didst bless.
O grant that our flag may remain
The flag of a *people that's free*,
Undivided in heart and in mind
That dwelleth in sweet unity.
O Father in heaven protect
The land and the homes of the brave,
And O! from disunion and blood
Grant thou to protect and to save,
For aye to the *stripes* and *the stars*
We'll prove that we're loyal and true
And *honor* forever we must
The colors of *red*, *white* and *blue*.

REV. J. MILTON AKERS.

Pleasant Grove, Md., May 13th, 1861.

TRAITOR, SPARE THAT FLAG.

Traitor, spare that flag,
Touch not a single star;
Its shelt'ring glory now
Still blazes near and far;
'Twas our forefathers' hand
That placed it o'er our head,
And thou shalt let it stand,
Or perish with the dead.

That dear old precious flag,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea,
And would'st thou tear it down?
Traitor, forbear thy touch—
Rend not its heart-bound ties;
Oh, spare that glorious flag,
Still streaming through the skies.

When I was yet a boy,
I gloried in the sight,
And rais'd my voice in joy,
To greet its folds of light;
For it my home is dear,
Dear is my native land,
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old Flag stand.

My heart-strings round thee cling,
Close as thy stripes, old friend;
Thy praises men shall sing,
Till Time itself shall end;
Old Flag, the storm still brave,
And, traitor, leave the spot,
While I've a hand to save,
Thy touch shall harm it not.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMAN.

BY MISS L. C. ARNOLD.

Read before the Teachers' Association of Bedford County.

This is a subject upon which much has been said and written, and yet it has lost none of its *importance*, but is susceptible of wide and extended discussion. *Education* is a word the *analysis of which* only adds to its significance, and taken in connection with *women*, it becomes of almost vital importance.

Great is the boast of the progress of education: great would be the indignation excited by a doubt as to the *truth of this assertion*. A single query will make this doubt more intelligible, and place the subject in a stronger light: "Are women qualified to educate men?" If not, no available progress has been made. Upon *her training* depends the happiness of families—the *well being of nations*. The selfishness, political and social; the forgetfulness of patriotism, the unregulated tempers and low ambition of the one sex, testify *too clearly* how *little* has been done by the *vaunted* education of the other. For education is useless or pernicious, in its influence, unless it bears *upon duty*, as well as upon cultivation—unless it *expands* the *soul*, while it enlightens the intellect.

Whatever may be the laws and customs of a country, woman always gives the *tone* to *morals*.—*Her* influence, therefore, is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem in which she is held, *She* makes man what he is. Nature has made man's intellect to depend upon her dignity, as she has made his happiness to defend her virtue. Just observe the great divisions of the human race, the East and West. A portion of the old world remains in a state of inanity, under the oppression of a rude civilization; the women there are slaves; the other, advances in equalization and intelligence, the women there are free and honored. The celebrated Ram Mohun Roy observed, "that as long as the females of India remained in their present degraded state, all attempts to improve society and to implant christianity, would be useless."

The sacred maxim, "For the soul to be without knowledge is not good," applies to woman as well as to man; indeed, 'tis reasonable to suppose that the evils of ignorance in woman, *are in consequences far more* pernicious than in man. If in repairing and beautifying a superstructure, we neglect the foundation, the work of our hands will never be established. If, in purifying a stream, we are careless of the fountain—the source from whence it springs—we labor in vain. It will be found, on reflection and investigation, that the tardy advances of mankind in knowledge and in improvement, are chiefly, owing to the defective state of the formation—to the neglect, be it to a greater or less extent, in different countries, in the intellectual, moral and religious education of women.

If we consult the pages of history we shall find that *very many* of the *greatest* and *best* men that ever lived, owed their eminence to the influence and direction given to their minds in early childhood by a tender and intelligent mother. In our own *heretofore* happy Republic we have the mother of the "Imortal Washington"—a woman, whose remarkable life and character, has been so universally admired throughout Europe, that some of the most celebrated men of that country, affirmed it no wonder that "America produced the *greatest men*, since she could boast of *such* mothers." Rome, notwithstanding her primeval rudeness, seems more correctly than polished Greece to have estimated the "weaker vessel." Here and there, upon the storm-driven billows of her history, some solitary form towers upward in majesty, and the mother of the Gracchi still stands forth in strong relief, amid imagery over which time has no power.

Both Britain and America owe their greatness and glory to the character of their women. Who inspired the infant mind with love of knowledge and truth—who tutored the youth and formed his habits and character as man—was it not the *wisdom* and *virtue* of the *wife*, the *mother*, and the sister?—and does not her influence accompany him through life, even to the ballot-box and the legislative hall, where it should be of the most refining, consoling, and ennobling character?—should she not possess the necessary information?—does she reap no benefits from a well regulated government?—has she no interest at stake when it is badly managed? cares she not whether the principles upon which it is founded and carried on are right or wrong, and has she no *responsibility* in the matter? Therefore, is not the encouragement of her education the great secret in political economy?

It has been asserted, and very ungenerously and *unmanly too* that she is unfitted for the position of teacher in the higher departments of study—that she is *constitutionally*, as well as *mentally*, *incapacitated* to influence, govern, or train up, or in other words, *to educate*. This is a contumely to the delicacy, moral sentiment, and mental ability, which every true-hearted and noble-minded woman should resent. It is an infringement of our privileges—and they are not so many and large—that we can afford to lose a bright link from the chain of respect and influence without a murmur. It is admitted by every well-trained mind that woman is the true teacher for the young, the one whom God has appointed and fitted *morally*—that she has not been *mentally* qualified has been the fault of man—and *he* ought not to take advantage of a defect which he himself has caused to usurp her rights.—It will be admitted by all that the great mass of mankind have devoted vastly *more attention* and *means* to the instruction of their *sons* than their *daughters*, and *even the wealthy*, to a very superficial intellectual education, have merely superadded the *fashionable* accomplishments.

That her intellect is adequate to every literary and scientific attainment, has even under all discouragements received too much demonstration to be longer questioned. That it has been established beyond a doubt, that in natural and moral philosophy in the higher branches of mathematics, in geometry and trigonometry, in algebraical sciences: in demonstrating the most complex propositions of Euclid *she* has equalized, if not surpassed, boys of the same age, in skill and degree of proficiency. In composition, also, either in prose or poetry, she exhibits an intellectual maturity, a compass of thought, a correctness and cultivation of taste, and an *elegance of diction*, which are unattainable by males at the same period of life. That many women have acquired a knowledge of the dead languages, and with a resolution and perseverance scarcely outdone by Demosthenes, has been clearly proven to those who have been sufficiently interested to investigate the subject. We have examples on record of those who, to the study of Hebrew, Greek and Latin, have added French, Italian, Spanish and German, and also, Portuguese and Arabic; and to an uncommon proficiency in classic and historic lore they have added a knowledge of astronomy, ancient geography, poetry and theology.

It has also been affirmed and that in proof of her incapacity, that she has never produced such works as Shakespeare, Byron, Moore and others—that her intellectual inferiority precluded the possibility of attaining such a degree of literary perfection. To which, we reply—such an affirmation is unworthy the noble name of *man*; and the injustice of it causes to curl the lip of indignation, and instinctively the finger of scorn points to him, who would thus degrade the protectress of his childhood, the preceptress of his principles.

The composition of such works, adds not a lustre to their culture, either morally or religiously—Woman, naturally, is ambitious—endowed with a lively and brilliant imagination—and that alone is essential to the existance of ambition—she invests all with the beauty of her own bright creations.—Persevering and untiring in her researches after knowledge—and only when her physical constitution fails, does she relinquish her chase in the intricate windings of the labyrinth of intellectual love. But the office of *true poetry* is to *elevate*, to *purify* and *soften* the *human character*, and thus promote civil, moral and religious advancement.—It is encouraging to meet with respect and commendation, and especially to find *some men*, who are disposed to atone for the injustice women have received from others—the cutting wrong of Young, the despotic edicts of Milton, the sneers of Pope, the polite sarcasms of Addison, the coarse ribaldry of Shakespeare, with the licentious wit of Byron, and the degrading voluptuousness of Moore, have been re-echoed back by men of inferior minds, who thought what disgraced their wives, mothers and sisters, honored *them*.

Thus have the name and character of woman been degraded, and man, the defender, the protector, smiles complacently upon, and stamps with the seal of his approbation such unparalleled injustice. Shame upon "creation's Lord, the proud monopolist of Intellect!" But "Hope still whispers," that to woman, as well as to man,

"The time will come
When goodness, like the sun without a cloud
To dim his affluent beams, shall shine on all,
And fame be virtue's guardian, and fair truth
And heart-warm love, twin graces, shine to charm
The intellectual mind!"

A WAR SIGN IN THE HEAVENS.—Gov. Black, of Nebraska, gives the following description of a remarkable display witnessed at Omaha, at the close of last year:—Shortly after the moon rose, a very distinct and bright cross was visible, of which the moon was the centre. The arms of the cross extended on either side, apparently about one degree; at the extremity of each arm was an upwright column, seen through thin clouds. The pillars were variagated like a rainbow. When the moon was about three hours high the cross and the columns disappeared and several bright and distinct circles succeeded; at one time as many as six great circles were visible. From ten to eleven (when I went to bed) two circles only were displayed, but those were very bright and beautiful; and what, to me, seemed most strange, part of the circumferance of one ran through the centre of the other—clear and complete belt. I am not able to describe the manifestations as they were seen, but they were quite enough to excite our "special wonder."

A DISGUISED VOLUNTEER.—In a town in Indiana an old man of sixty five years, with hair and flowing beard as white as snow, implored permission to join the volunteers, but being refused, he went to a barber's, had his beard cropped, and his hair and beard dyed, and again applied for admission. Not being detected, he was received, and being asked his age, replied, "Rising 35."

The American Troubles in the British House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th ultimo, Earl of Malmesbury, adverting to the state of affairs in America, said: I beg leave to put to my noble friend, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a question of which I have given him private notice, in reference to a subject which deeply interests this country, and, I may say, the whole of Europe. Almost all your lordships have, no doubt, read the accounts which arrived this morning from America, and must have learned with pain, as well as some astonishment, that a civil war had broken out between the Secessionists in that country and the other States of the Union. Fortunrtely, up to the date of those accounts, hardly any blood had been shed, and too much praise cannot, I think, be bestowed spon the commander of the fleet engaged in the transaction to which I refer for abstaining from entering on a useless contest. It is impossible, however, that a struggle such as that which seems now impending in America, a struggle so unnatural, and calculated, I may add, to prove so fatal to the parties concerned in it—should not produce a reverberation throughout the rest of the world. I may further observe that no country on this side of the Atlantic is, perhaps, more likely to suffer from the civil war which threatens the United States than our own; for, altogether apart from those feelings of regret with which we must witness the breaking out of strife between persons belonging to the same family as ourselves, and kindred to us in language as well as in blood, our political and material interests are deeply involved in this unhappy schism. That being so, I cannot but beleive that Her Majesty's Minister, feeling upon this question with all her Majesty's subjects, have already done their utmost, by officious means, to bring about some arrangement by which so dreadful a calamity as that of which I am speaking, may be averted. I therefore wish to ask my noble friend what steps the Government have taken with that object, whether they have made any attempt to prevent the quarrel between the different States of the American Union from coming to a bloody issue; what hopes they entertain of succeeding in so laudable an endeavor, and whether they have invited, or are in correspondence with any other European Government, with the view of obtaining their assistance in seeking to put a stop to a civil war, of which, if once fairly commenced, it will be impossible to forsee the end. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Wodehouse—I need scarcely assure my noble friend that the Government, in common with him, and I feel confident that every one of Her Majesty's subjects have learnt, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the dissensions which have taken place in the United States. We have also received with the utmost concern, the accounts to which my noble friend has alluded, informing us that those dissensions have brought that country to the brink of cilil war—if, indeed, civil war may not be said to have already broken out within her Territories; and in answer to the question what steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Ministers to avert this great calamity—for such a great calamity it undoubtedly must prove to be, not only to the Americans themselves, but to England, which is so closely connected to them by the ties of kindred—I have to state that after the most mature deliberation the Government came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that this country should intrude her advice or council on the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.]—However great the interests which we must feel in the welfare of her people, and however anxious we might be to rescue them from the misfortunes which seems to be impending over their heads, we yet thought that a great and independent nation might not welcome advice given with respect to her internal affairs, if that advice were proffered without being solicited. The instructions, therefore, given to Lord Lyons were, that he should on every fitting occasion, express the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty's Government that the differences which prevail between the Northern and Southern States of America should be arranged. He has not, however, been instructed to give, "officiously" or officially, any counsel or advice to the American Government, unless such counsel or advice should be asked for by the contending parties themselves. This is the answer I have to give to the question of my noble friend. It naturally follows that Her Majesty's Ministers have not been in communication with any foreign Government as to any steps being taken of the nature of those to which he has alluded. [Hear, hear.]

THE LAST OF THE TYLERS.—The community will experience inexpressible relief at the announcement that Robert Tyler, Esq., is no longer to afflict us with his presence. Robert has been removed from his "fat" position of Protbonitary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and James Ross Snowden, Esq., late Treasurer of the Mint, has been appointed to succeed him. The whole Tyler family are now among the Virginia traitors. Poor Bob! He was the most promising of the lot, but a vicious parental example has led him into the paths that lead to disgrace and ignominy.

"The hemp is sown,
The hemp is grown."

IN PHILADELPHIA, on Sunday last at Rev. E. M. Hutter's Lutheren church, the eloquent clergyman recited the Star Spangled Banner, after which it was chaunted by the choir and the congregation. The scene was most impressive, and every person present was effected to tears. The streets were crowded with troops, and thousands of ladies wore the national colors, even in places of public worship. This is the spirit of the Crusades, pervaded by the spirit of enlightened freedom. —*Sunday Chronicle.*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The *Sunday Mercury* of the 12th instant, thus manfully refers to the position of Gen. Cameron, the Secretary of War. It is well understood in Washington, that between Gen. Scott and the present Secretary of War, the strongest and most confidential feeling of friendship has existed for a great many years. During the Mexican war, and when the administration of Polk was so desirous of humiliating the old Hero, for the purpose of promoting over his head a favorite of their own, Gen. Cameron defended and sustained Gen. Scott, and with a host of others, was instrumental in securing for him the vindication of his government, as well as the full support and approbation of the people. The friendship that has grown out of that transaction, is therefore of the strongest nature between these two veterans, the one the champion of his country on the field of battle, and the other her stay and support in the halls of legislation and the cabinet.

The extract from the *Mercury* is a just and frank acknowledgment of the claims and services of one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished and eminent citizens:

Pennsylvania should be proud of her representative in the cabinet. Much regret was expressed at the time of the formation of the Ministry, that General Cameron was not assigned to the Treasury Department; but the progress of events has demonstrated that as a war minister the Pennsylvanian is "the right man in the right place." He has had a vast and varied experience as a practical business man, and even his most determined opponents concede that he possesses rare administrative energy and tact. Unlike the war secretaries who have preceded him, Cameron gives due weight to the wise suggestions of the Lieutenant General, and does not attempt to interfere with the plans matured by the military genius whom we are fortunate in having at the head of our forces. The long tried patriotism sagacity and skill of Scott are fully appreciated by the present administration. But there is an immense amount of business to be transacted by the War Department, at a time when armies are to be created out of a population lately absorbed in the avocations of peace—when men are to be chosen for posts of honor and peril, and the treacherous servants of the government are to be detected and dismissed before they can damage the interests of the country. Cameron displays decision, promptitude and circumspection in directing this work, and his example infuses fresh energy into all his subordinates. The Secretary will accept no resignations from men who have been educated at the expense of the nation and who now wish to transfer their services to the cause of treason and despotism. He dismisses the traitors with the mark of infamy which will rest upon their names forever. Upon the whole, we think, the government is fortunate in possessing so valuable and efficient a Minister of War, and we are glad that Pennsylvania has contributed him to the service of the country.

The Richmond Examiner the leading secession organ of Virginia manifests a great deal of trepidation at the energy which the government is now manifesting and the evident overthrow which awaits the traitors. It clamors for a dictator and declares that Virginia is lost unless Jefferson Davis comes to the rescue.—Virginia, to be sure, will fight to the last—Virginia will be cut into ten thousand pieces before she will yield—but why do not Davis and the South come on?

"The Southern States are both traitors and and cowards if they do not come at once to the front All their available forces should be brought to the banks of the Potomac with the least loss of time. Especially should President Davis give Virginia the advantage of his presence. It would be worth an army of fifty thousand men. It would give confidence and authority to all the State's movements. Why do the wheels of the chariot tarry?"

In another article *The Examiner* calls for the fortification of Richmond. "We have now powder enough to stand any siege;' it exclaims. 'What is more to the purpose, Richmond contains at this moment not less than five thousand unemployed negroes. The tobacco factories are closed, or working short force All the usual occupations of mutual labor are at a stand-still. Slaves walk the streets, whose masters can find work neither for hire or for nothing. It would be a blessing to the whole idle and non-combatant population to give it employment on the fortification of Richmond. The city contains many civil and two military engineers without immediate occupation, and the State itself has the highest talents of America at its command to furnish plans. With all these advantages why should not Richmond be fortified—well fortified and at once.'

In another article the Examiner laments that their forces, though superior to those of the North in courage; though as it says, brave as Cæsar's legions,' are yet far inferior in point of numbers. Not more than 30,000 Virginians are fit for service, and only 20,000 from the States further South can be expected.—Jefferson Davis, in his message, says that only 16,000 are on the way.

The whole tone of *The Examiner*, and the other Virginia journals, sufficiently shows that the traitors have got their eyes open at last to the folly of their Quixotic plans, and to the awful peril of their posision.

ELEVEN BROTHERS IN ONE COMPANY.—The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal says Mr. Bates, of Pendleton, an old gentlemen of ninety-two years of age, is said to have eleven sons in a volunteer company from Madison county. He has certainly done his duty in furnishing his quota of volenteers.

The Attempt to Get Possession of Fort Pickens by Bribery.

A correspondent of the Washington Sunday Chronicle, gives the details of the recent unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Rebels to get possession of Fort Pickens by bribery.—Lieut. Slemmer, having had his suspicions aroused by the frequent passage of letters and papers between the fort and Warrington, gave orders that all such communications must be stopped. The very next day a roll of papers was sent over from Warrington to a Sergeant, which Lieut. Slemmer opened, finding a note enclosed, making vague offers to the man if he would betray his trust. A watch was set over the Sergeant, and the next day another package came over, addressed to the same man, and having this note inclosed;

"What a jackass you are. I again renew my offer of a position, with a lieutenants commission, and all your pay two-fold that is due you from the Federal Government. Also to Flynn. If you will help us along to save bloodshed, I can offer any private in the company $500, and any non-commissioned officer $1000, together with a guarantee of future promotion as high, or higher, as he now stands. *Every man who will take upon themselves to give us the fort without bloodshed, and save the lives of your garrison, will be paid*—all back pay, $500 for the privates, $1000 for non-commissioned officers, and a commission in the Confederate army. This I offer by authority. I would not offer it otherwise. You, as a friend, I beleive will trust me. We MUST and WILL have the fort, but 'tis not worth one drop of blood; but if it cost 5000 lives, *we must and will have it*. Fill it full of Federal troops if you will, yet *we must and will have it*. Don't be a d—d fool. When and where can I see you? I will go over to night, and will take a cocktail, if you say so.

Answer first opportunity. Yours, &c., B."

On the morning of the 13th of April a private of Slemmer's company made the following statement:—

'I was on picket guard last night. During the night I saw a small boat approach the beach. I stepped back to see what it was about, when a man came before me. I brought my musket to a charge, and ordered him to halt. He said, 'Don't shoot, I am a friend.' He then began to talk to me, and to ask about the fort.—While he was talking, three others came up behind me. They asked me many questions about the number of men, &c., about the flank defence, and whether the guns could not be spiked, &c. *They said they would give any man plenty of money if he would only spike the flank defence guns*, and asked when I would be on picket guard again. I told them on Monday night. They said, 'We will be over and ready.' As they were going away one of them said to me, 'How are you off for money in the fort?' I said, 'We have not been paid for six months.' He then put a roll of bills in my hand, and said, 'Give that to them.'—He then gave me a roll of bills amounting to sixty dollars, which I now have in my possession.

After making this statement he gave the $60 to Slemmer. The gallent Lieutenant declared that it was only when he saw these evidences of intentions to bribe his men to spike his flank defence guns, and thus obtain possession of the fort, he believed it necessary to call for reinforcements.

MORE OF MASSACHUSETTS SHREWDNESS.—Readers have all, doubtless, seen the anecdote of the Massachusett's soldier, who stepped from the ranks, and repaired the locomotive which *he himself had made*. Also of the two butcher volenteers, who, when their company was nearly starving, bought a cow from a Maryland countryman, slaughtered it, hung it on a tree, and dressed it for their fellows. Here is another anecdote which they may not have seen. On the same day that the engine was repaired, the whole road which it was to run on, and which had been torn up by the traitors, had been repaired and complete save a single rail. It was sought for in vain; every nook and corner was scanned, but still that one remaining link was wanting, without which the work was incomplete. It was a Massachusetts man who rose to the emergency. With eyes and faculties sharpened by use, and the habit of overcoming obstacles, he surveyed the ground considered the probabilities, and weighed chances. Then, with an instinct as unerring as that of an Indian who reads in the turning of a leaf the passage of a foe, he made his way to a deep stream, at some distance, examined its banks and stripped. Three times he plunged to the bottom, and the third time brought up the missing rail! "I am working for my country, not for pay," he said, when amid cheers of the 7th's men, one of them offered him a piece of gold.

A GUN MANUFACTURER at Norwich, Conn., has manufactured a new and terrible weapon for arming vessels to cruise for pirates and Southern privateers. It is a cylindrical bomb, about twelve inches long, and sharpened with a steel point, which is thrown from a heavy gun fired from the shoulder. The projectile sticks into the deck or side of a vessel and explodes in a few seconds after being discharged. Its effect is terrific, one shell being sufficient to clear a whole ship's deck. It is intended for close action.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD—Live in sight of God. This is what heaven will be—the eternal presence of God. Do nothing you would not like God to see. Say nothing you would not like him to hear. Write nothing you would not like him to read. Go to no place where you would not like God to find you. Read no book of which you would not like God to say, "Show it me." Never spend your time in such a way that you would not like to have God say, "What art thou doing?"

GEN. HARNEY'S LETTER.

Gen. Wm. S. Harney has written a letter to Col. Fallow, of St. Louis, under date of May 1, explanatory of his arrest and release in Virginia, and declaring his loyalty to the Government. He says:

"Forty-two years I have been in the military service of the United States, and have followed during all that time but one flag—the flag of the Union. I have seen it protecting our frontiers and guarding our costs from Maine to Florida. I have witnessed it in the smoke of battle, stained with the blood of gallant men, leading on to victory, planted upon the strongholds and waving in triumph over the capital of a foreign foe. My eyes have beheld that flag affording protection to our States and Territories on the Pacific, and commanding reverence and respect from hostile fleets and squadrons, and from foreign governments, never exhibited to any other banner on the globe. Twenty stars, each representing a State, have been added to that banner during my service, and under its folds I have advanced from the rank of lieutenant to that which I now hold The government, whose honors have been bestowed upon me, I shall serve the remainder of my days. The flag, whose glories I have witnessed, shall never be forsaken by me while I can strike a blow for its defence. While I have breath I shall be ready to serve the government of the United States, and be its faithful, loyal soldier.

"The question now before us is, whether the government of the United States—with all its many blessings and past glories—shall be overthrown by the military dictatorship lately planted and now bearing sway in the Confederate States? My hand cannot aid in that work. Missouri, the State of my residence, has not seceded, and secession would, in my opinion, be her ruin. The only special interest of Missouri, in common with the Confederate States, is Slavery. Her interest in that institution is now protected by the Federal Constitution. But if she secedes that protection is gone. Surrounded on three sides by Free States, which might soon become hostile, it would not be long until a slave could not be found within her borders. And from her present proud condition of a powerful, thriving State, rapidly developing every element of wealth and social prosperity, she would dwindle to a mere appendage and convenience for the military aristocracy established in the Cotton States.

Did'nt Take the Papers.

Some years ago, a lady noticing a neighbor who was not in her seat at church one Sabbath, called on her return home to inquire what should detain so punctual an attendant. On entering the house she found the family busy at work. She was surprised when her friend addressed her—'Why la! where have you been to-day dressed up in your Sunday clothes?'

'To meeting'

Why what day is it?'

'Sabbath day.'

'Sal, stop washing in a minute! Sabbath day! Well I did not know it, for my husband has got so plaguey stingy, he wont take the paper, and we know nothing. Well who preached?'

'Mr. S———.'

'What did he preach about?'

'It was on the death of the Saviour.'

Why, is he dead? Well, all Boston may be dead and we know nothing about it! It won't do, we must have the newspaper again, for everything goes wrong without the newspaper! Bill has almost forgot his reading, and Polly has got quite mopish again, because she has no poetry and stories to read. Well, if we have to take a cart load of potatoes and onions to market, I'm resolved to have a newspaper.'

SENTIMENTS OF A TRAITOR'S WIFE.—We are informed on good authority, says the *N. Y Tribune*, that one day last summer, a party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at the residence of one of our celebrated painters at West Point, and among other objects of interest introduced by him was a relic of Washington—the copy in his own handwriting of the various orders and dispatches issued by him during the War of Independance. Every one present was deeply interested in the examination of this precious souvenir except one, and the exception was a lady. It was presented for her inspection, but she refused to look at it, saying that she was sick and tired of hearing so much about Washington; for her part, she couldn't see much to admire in the character of such a blood-thirsty cut-throat. The lady was Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

PATRIOTIC INCIDENT.—At the Boston meeting to summon recruits for Fletcher Webster's regiment, the following telling incident occurred. The chairman notified the meeting that subscribtions would be received, when a little boy promptly came forward and said, "*This is from Stephen Decatur, sir.*" It proved to be a check for $100. The father stood by and proved to be blind. He is an officer of the navy who lost his sight in the service, and a nephew of Commodore Decatur of the last war. Nine cheers were given which made the halls ring. Five thousand dollars were immediately subscribed for the regiment, which is to leave this week. One hundred young ladies were making garments for the men.

The Knoxville, Tennessee *Whig* says:—General Pillow, who is a clever gentleman in the private relations of life, and a very companionable man, sent us a message recently, which is explained in the following reply:

KNOXVILLE, April 22, 1861.—General Gideon J Pillow:—I have just received your message, through Mr. Sale, requesting me to serve as Chaplain to your brigade in the southern army; and in the spirit of kindness in which this request is made, I return for an answer, that when I shall have made up my mind to go to Hell, I will cut my throat and go *direct*, and not travel round by way of the Southern Confederacy.

I am very respectfully, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

—'I can't bear children,' said Miss Prim disdainfully.

Mrs. Partington looked mildly over her spectacles before she replied:

'Perhaps if you could, you would like them better.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 24, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The *Gazette* of last week publishes the message of the traitor, Jeff. Davis, to the so-called Confederate Congress, and it states in an editorial article calling attention to it, that "this document sets forth in a terse and succinct history, the wrongs and grievances complained of by the people of the South;" and in another part of the article the editor says, "Mr. Davis *justly* complains" of "the *wrongs and insults* experienced by the South!" Why did the editor of this secession and disunion journal publish the message of that arch traitor, Jeff. Davis, unless it was for the purpose of giving encouragement and argument to the twenty other disunionists in Bedford County? Does not his editorial article establish the truth of our supposition? Why does the editor not publish the speeches and letters of Cass, Douglas, Wool, Dickinson, Dix, Butler, and other leading Democrats, on this war, which his brother disunionists of the South and their Northern apologists, have forced upon us?—Is it not because he fears to let his readers have the light? Why did he not publish the speech of Douglas before the Illinois Legislature, and especially after being requested to do so by life long Democrats? Are we wrong in our opinion that had the editor of that paper the courage, provided he lived in the South, he would be in the secession army? But as he lacks that quality, he would only preach up secession and treason, to others, and not risk his own life to powder or rope.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a resolution calling upon the President "in the name of God" to cease making war upon the South.—*Bedford Gazette.*

The President is "not making war upon the South." He and the Cabinet, and patriotic men in all the loyal States, are only defending the Union against the war made upon it by the disunionists and traitors, who are encouraged by just such persons as the editor of the *Gazette*, who is weekly publishing lying articles and enuendos like this. Why has not the fellow the manliness to come right straight out, either for his country, or against it? An open enemy is better than a secret foe, or one who sometimes pretends to be a friend, but is all the time playing into the hands of the enemy.

The wheat, rye and oat crops in Bedford County, look remarkably well, and promise a fine harvest. Our farmers, on account of the wet weather, have been late in getting in their corn. As it is not too late to plant, we hope they will put in all the ground they possibly can spare in corn, potatoes, &c. If the war goes on, produce will bring good prices during the fall and winter.

THE MILITARY BILL.—The new military bill which passed the Legislature, has received the signature of the Governor. By its provisions the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the several Counties, are required to afford relief to the families of volunteers in the service, who may need relief.—We will try and publish the most important provisions of the law next week.

A few days ago, in common with a number of our citizens, we were presented with a nice fresh shad, by our friend, Samuel L. Creutzborg, Esq., of Philadelphia, for which we are under obligations.

It is supposed that England will acknowledge the Confederate States, as a belligerent power. This is quite different from acknowledging them as an independent power.

The report that John C. Breckinridge was going to join Col. Anderson, and fight for the Union, turns out to be not true.

SARZA.—We have long supposed that this celebrated drug, had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it that have been palmed off upon the community—preparations which contain about as much of its virtues as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine, has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need be assured, that any thing DOCT. AYER makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see adv'g cols.) designing to make it his "*chef d' œuvre* which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Cell, New York.*

A COMPANY OF MONKS.—The Rev. B. Wiemer, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Vincent, Westmoreland county, has organized a company of eighty men, made up principally from among the members of this confraternity. His company has not yet been accepted, but he expects to get into service ere long in which event, it will no doubt be shown that men can be good christians and good soldiers at one and the same time.—*Chronicle.*

Letters from Camp Scott.

We had the pleasure of receiving the following letter from our friend, Capt. John H. Filler, of the Taylor Guards. Though the letter was not intended for publication, and private, yet we take the liberty of laying the greater portion of it before readers, and we believe the Captain will excuse us when he learns that everything coming from our "boys" at Camp Scott, is read with avidity by all classes of the community:

CAMP SCOTT, York, Pa.,
May 16, 1861.

D. OVER, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—You will excuse my delay in writing. I did not intend writing strictly private letters to *you*, but some memoranda for publication. But I have really no time to write anything for the public, and having come to that conclusion, I determined to enter upon my private and friendly correspondence with you.

There was great disappointment among our men yesterday afternoon, when they saw the first regiment, fully armed and equipped, march out of camp for Baltimore. We felt sorry to be left behind. The 12th and 13th Regiments will march together when we do go hence. We are not yet fully equipped, but everything to put us in marching condition will be here to-morrow. We had a dispatch from Philadelphia to-day, that they had shipped enough to "arm, clothe and equip" all the men in Camp Scott, and from the hurry that is manifested on all sides, I am of opinion that we will soon move, either to Baltimore or Washington.

The Captains of companies of the 13th Regiment, have all put themselves down for the war, and have through Col. Rowley so notified the Governor. There has been a strong expression in favor of continuing for the war in my company, there being when Gen. Negley addressed us the other day, not a dissenting voice. Among the men, ours was the only company that was *unanimous* on the subject. Of course, at the end of three months, some will want to go home, and that, too, at the very moment when their services are urgently needed. But Col. Rowley has assured us that before the time is up every company will be fully recruited. So you need not look to see me at home for a good while to come. * * I like the military life—that is to say, I anticipate that I will like it when we get into active service. Col. Rowley is a fine officer and an excellent gentleman. He served with distinction in the Mexican war. He, as well as our Adjutant, Kinkead, who is an excellent soldier, served with Lieut. Wm. Findley Mann in Mexico, at least in the same regiment.—Adjt. Kinkead was in the same company with him.

Our regiment is out on drill for about three hours every day, and although we are green as yet, our drills on the common west of York, attract great crowds of citizens every morning.

The boys were considerably out of humor when they first came here, not being used to cook their own food, and look out for themselves generally, but they are quite good humored now and anxious for a fight. The weather was very bad, and one or two nights we were in the water slightly. When I got up in the morning the water had run in under me, and my head was wet with the water that had poured through the roof of my shanty. I am at camp every night, and we share all the evil and good that comes in the same degree. My health has been excellent, and I have gained three pounds avoirdupois in the flesh. "*Sogerin*" suits me very well. I don't know how it will be in the end.

* * * * * *

John Helm and Alex. Mower, make good soldiers. Alick Mower, in particular, is attentive to his duties. Alex. Boor is doing finely. Wash. Mullin is all right, but not greatly in love with the musket. He would rather draw the sword. Will Filler is a gay soldier boy, and young Elliott is getting along finely. John Bochm was sick yesterday, and I had him in the hospital, where he was attended by a handsome young lady. Under her treatment he is better to-day.

I will speak of the rest of the boys in my next. But I must say that Jerry Brown never behaved so well in his life as he does now. He is always well dressed, and neat in his appearance. Write me soon, and I will answer.

Very Truly Your Friend,
JNO. H. FILLER.

From a subsequent letter from Capt. Filler to a friend in Bedford, we have been permitted to make the following extracts:

CAMP SCOTT, York, Pa.,
May 18, 1861.

DEAR ——— ———:

* * Our Company were all out in full uniform this evening in dress regimental parade, and were much complimented for their fine appearance. They got their uniforms this morning, and I am of opinion that there is not a finer company on the ground, so far as the *material* is concerned. A little more drill is all that is required.

We are in for the war you may depend upon that. In a few days we may be off for Washington or Baltimore. Some of our men will want to go home at the end of the three months, but we will open in Pittsburg a Recruiting Office for all the Companies in our Regiment, and fill up the places of all who may desire to be discharged. In the meantime you may give notice to any of our Bedford boys that there will be a fine chance for them. All hands here are in fine spirits. Tell Simon Cook that Frank is well and likes his new blue uniform except that it is a little *too small* for him!—The liveliest soldiers in camp are Will. Filler, Elliot, Nulton and Clem Miller.

Frank Poorman, whom you enlisted in Schellsburg, you remember, is a treasure. He is Company Cook, and occupies his spare time in foraging about the farm houses and ben coops in the neighborhood of York, and levies contributions on the market men and shop keepers in the town. There is hardly a day that Frank don't come in with poultry, butter and eggs, from the country, or an occasional ham or shoulder, and he never returns from town to camp without packing in sundry small but convenient articles, like tin plates, knives and forks, shoe blacking, *whiskey* and tobacco. The "artful dodger" himself is nothing to Frank Poorman, for which see Dickens' Oliver Twist. In an enemy's country Frank would be invaluable, but the danger is that in his foraging expeditions he would be cut off. It is not that the boys need anything here. They have plenty of good bread, fine beef, ham, rice, beans, sugar and coffee, with occasionally potatoes in their regular army rations. They have plenty of clothing and a splendidly organized medical department; and when any one of them is sick he is sent in there, and gets his broiled steak, his toasted bread, and every other nice little luxury that a sick man covets. Above all he is nursed by a beautiful lady from Pittsburg, the "Florence Nightingale" of the "gay 13th Regiment."

My health is very good. I have not had a day's sickness, and weigh over one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. Our Regiment is fully equipped and is under marching orders. But letters will be sent after us, and I hope to hear from you soon and will answer, giving all I can of camp life. I must now close.—The tattoo has beat, and lights must out—

Yours Very Truly,
JNO. H. FILLER.

AN AGGRESSIVE EXPEDITION.

Two Virginia Batteries Destroyed.

A Summary Check to the Rebels—They are Scattered in all Directions—Capture of two Schooners—Thirty Rebels Taken Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

On Saturday afternoon, the Steamboat Star, formerly the Monticello, discovered a partially-formed battery at Sewall's Point. Two guns from the Norfolk Navy-Yard had been mounted, and embrasures had been prepared for about a dozen others. The Star opened fire and had dismounted one gun, when the Thomas Freeborn, Capt. Cash, attracted by the firing, ran down from Fort Washington, and getting nearer shore than the Star's draught permitted, speedily overset the second.—The Freeborn then sent a shot toward a body of 20 or 30 Secessionists, who stood near the ruined battery, which cut clean through them, and scattered them in all directions, and then steamed away.

Last night the Freeborn, while cruising in the Potomac below Fort Washington, overhauled and captured a couple of suspicious *schooners*. The first was the Virginia from Alexandria. The second was the Isabel, which on being hailed, declared herself to be laden with fish for Alexandria. Until threatened with a shot, she refused to stop, but, on being boarded, was found to contain thirty of the oddest kind of Secession fish, all well armed. There was no cargo as had been declared. The Isabel was towed up to the Navy-Yard, where she now lies under guard, with her thirty prisoners on board.

Naval Action at the Mouth of the Potomac.

A Coast Guard Steamer Attacked by a Rebel Propeller—Repulse of the Rebels—Loss Unknown—Four United States Soldiers Killed—Five Wounded.

NEW YORK, May 20.

Special despatches to the *Evening Post* and *Commercial* report that one of the Government Coast steamers got ashore last night at the mouth of the Potomac and was attacked by an armed propeller, from Richmond, with a large force of the Rebels. After a brisk contest the Rebels were repulsed.—Their loss is unknown.

Four United States soldiers were killed and five wounded. The latter were landed at Fort Washington to-day.

Another steamer, with fifty soldiers, has gone in pursuit of the pirates.

[The above has since been contradicted.]

Edward Everett on the War.

At a meeting held in Roxbury, Mass., to collect funds in aid of the families of volunteers who have enlisted for the war, Edward Everett made an eloquent address, of which the following extract is the conclusion:

My friends, I deprecate war—no man more so; and, of all wars, I most deprecate a civil war. And this, if prosecuted by the South, in the spirit in which she has commenced it, will be what the stern poet of civil wars of Rome called a *bellum plusquam civile*—a more than civil war. I deprecate, more than I can express, a war with the South. You know my political course. Logan, the Indian chief, mournfully exclaimed: "Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed at me as they passed, and said, Logan is the friend of white men!" I have been pointed at for many years as the friend of the South For maintaining what I deemed her constitutional rights, I have suffered no small share of obloquy, and sacrificed the favor of a large portion of the community in which I was born, and which, from my youth up, I have endeavored to serve laboriously, dutifully, and affectionately. I was willing, while this ill-starred movement was confined to the States of the extreme South, and they abstained from further aggression, that they should go in peace.

This course, I thought, would retain the Border States, and bring back the seceders in a year or two, wearied and disgusted with burdensome and perilous experiment. Such I understood to have been, in substance, the programme of the administration. But the South has willed it otherwise. She has struck a parricidal blow at the heart of the Union; and to sustain her in this unnatural and unrighteous war, is what my conscience forbids. Neither will I remain silent, and see this majestic framework of government, the noblest political fabric ever reared by human wisdom, prostrated in the dust to gratify the disappointed ambition of a few aspiring men (for that Mr. Vice-President Stephens bravely told his fellow citizens last November was the cause of 'a great part of our troubles'), and this under cover of a sophistical interpretation of the Constitution at war alike with common sense, with contemporary history and the traditions of the government, unsupported by a single authority among the framers of the Constitution, and emphatically denounced by Mr. Madison, their leader and chief.

What then remains, fellow citizens, but that we should, without unchristian bitterness towards our misguided countrymen, meet calmly and resolutely the demands of the crisis; that we should perform the duties of good citizens with resolution and steadiness; that we should cordially support the government of the country in the difficult position in which it is placed; that we should cheer and encourage the brave men who have obeyed its call, by a generous care of their families; and to sum it all in one word, come weal or woe; that we should stand by the flag of the Union!

A late arrival from California brings intelligence of the prevalence of a strong Union sentiment in that state. The few sympathisers with secession are quite under the powerful Union feeling. It is expected that the State will be represented in the lower House as well as in the Senate during the Extra Session of Congress.

THE STAY LAW.

HARRISBURG, May 16.—The following is a true copy of the bill offered by Mr. Daffield, and which has passed both branches of the Legislature, relative to judgments and executions:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage hereof as regards judgments now existing, and from their date as regards judgments obtained after the date hereof. Provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgments shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, or alderman having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation, a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, or said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons, who shall satisfy the court, judge or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such other evidence as may be required, that they are the *bona fide* owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgment, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other investments, for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants of of any stage of the proceedings before actual sale by the sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon even evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonitary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed, as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or other security, commercial or otherwise, and any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral. *And provided further,* That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrent of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the origional obligor or mortgager, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained or by any stipulation entered into at any time seperate from said obligation or contract.—*And provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum, not less than $500, heretofore obtained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months, arrearages of interest. *Provided,* That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgment entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans, or minors. *Provided further,* That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgage of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of executions shall be had upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—It is very quiet here to-day. One company of artillery, regulars, passed through Washington.

The Eighth New York Regiment have been ordered back to Washington. They seem loath to leave their pleasant camp at the Relay House. The men there are in good health, very few being on the sick list in either of the three regiments.

Major Mulligan's Irish Brigade.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Irish Brigade, over 1,000 strong, tendered by Major Mulligan, was to-day accepted by Secretary Cameron for service during the war. It is probable that their destination is Washington.

MAJOR ANDERSON has been promoted to a Colonelcy in the U. S. Army.

From the St. Louis Republican, of May 15th

Interesting from St. Louis.

GEN. HARNEY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1861.

My attention has been called to publications in several of the city papers, to the effect that the volunteers under my command at this post were disorderly, and they were acting, to some extent, in the defiance of the discipline of the army.

I deem it my duty, and it affords me great pleasure to say, that these publications are wholly unfounded, and do great injustice to the volunteers. These troops have submitted cheerfully and with alacrity to the discipline of the service, and nothing has under my observation, or been reported to me, that should subject them to the injurious publications to which I have alluded.

I beg to express my entire disapproval of such unfounded publications, as they are only calculated to injure the public service, and create disquiet and ill-feeling in the community.

W. S. HARNEY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

GENERL WM. S. HARNEY, COMMANDING THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Sir: In common with thousands who have perused your admirable proclamation of this morning I return you the thanks of a citizen of Missouri for its patriotic tone and tranquilizing assurances.

There is nothing in this paper which, in my opinion, needs explanation; yet I wish to be able to answer, with the authority of your name, a question which I have already replied to on my own judgment. Last evening, a gentlemen of the highest respectability and intelligence, from Green county, Missouri, asked me whether I supposed it was the intention of the United States Government to interfere with the institution of negro slavery in Missouri or any slave State, or impair the security of that description of property. Of course, my answer was most unqualified ly, and almost indignantly, in the negative. I told him that I had no means of forming an opinion which were not open to every other private citizen; but that I felt certain that the force of the United States would, if necessary, be exerted for the protection of this, as well as any other kind of property. Will you be good enough to spare from your engrossing military duties so much time as may be required to say whether I answered correctly?

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servent,

THOMAS T. GANNT.

ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1861.

MAY 14, 1861.

THOMAS T. GANNT, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.: SIR: I have just received your note of this date, inquiring whether, in my opinion, you were correct in replying to a citizen of southwestern Missouri as to the purpose of the United States Government respecting the protection of negro property.

I must promise by saying that I have no special instructions on this head from the War Department. But I should as soon expect to hear that the orders of the Government were directed towards the overt brow of any other kind of property as of this in negro slaves. I entertain no doubt whatever that you answered the question you mention correctly. I should certainly have answered it in the same manner, and I think, with the very feelings you describe. I am not a little astonished that such a question could be seriously put. Already since the commencement of these unhappy disturbances, slaves have escaped from their owners, and have sought refuge in the camps of the United States troops from Northern States, and commanded by a Northern general. They were carefully sent back to their owner. An insurrection of slaves was reported to have taken place in Maryland: A Northern general offered to the Executive of that State the aid of Northern troops under his own command, to suppress it. Incendiaries have asked of the President permission to invade the Southern States, and have been warned that any attempt to do this will be punished as a crime. I repeat it, I have no special means of knowledge on this subject, but what I have cited, and my general acquaintance with the statesmanlike views of the President, makes me confident in expressing the opinion above given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General commanding Military Department of the West.

REGIMENT OF FREE COLORED MEN.—Governor Moore, we have heard, has authorized the organization of a regiment of free colored men. We have always relied upon the fidelity of the free colored men who were born in New Orleans—the descendants of those who fought upon the plains of Chalmette. And we expect that when the regiment is fully organized, and if the mean, false, dastardly Black Republicans of the North and eavor to make a hostile approach to New Orleans, our free colored regiment will help to teach them, by a bloody lesson, too, that they know their true from their false friends. We heard it said that Felix Labatut, Esq., an old, esteemed and wealthy citizen, would be requested to become Colonel of the regiment.—*New Orleans Delta, April 30.*

HOW WARS ARE DECIDED.—Successful wars are usually decided on a given point and single day. It is the greatest error to suppose a campaign extends to every village in a State, and is composed of a series of combats. Russia was overwhelmed at Austerlitz and Friedland by troops that had never seen her soil; Napoleon was hurled from his throne at Waterloo; Austria was humbled at Solferino and the victory of Wolfe at Quebec, won Canada for England. In the Crimea, the legions of Nicholas were exhausted in Sebastopol.

SECESSION.—THE THIRTY YEARS CONSPIRACY.—Every American citizen should be familiar with those words of Rhett, of South Carolina:

"The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non execution of the fugitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years."

At least 300,000 volunteers have tendered their services to the government.

From the National Intelligencer, May 17.

The Point of Honor.

The subjoined letter from Ex-President BUCHANAN was received at the office of the *National Intelligencer* a few days ago. A friend of the Ex-President's who happened to read the letter, and who feels much interested in the question of honor and duty, which the letter incidentally but very strongly states, and thinking that the opinion of one who has served the country so conspicuously and so long might exert a salutary influence on the opinions of others, asked and obtained the consent of the distinguished writer to its publication, and it is published accordingly:

WHEATLAND, May 6, 1861.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In the confusion of the times I have not received your tri-weekly numbers 9,157 and 9,158 of April 27 and April 30, I believe. As yours is the only paper of which I preserve a file, I should feel greatly obliged if you would send me these numbers.

Several items in the *Intelligencer* have awakened my attention to the facility with which military gentlemen relieve themselves from their oaths and change their allegiance. A military oath has ever been held sacred in all ages and in all countries. Besides the solemn sanctions of religion, there is superadded the highest appeal to personal honor. Each military officer swears that he will bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whatsoever. They do not swear to support the Constitution of any State. Educated by the United States, they belong to the Federal Government in a peculiar sense. Whilst I can imagine why an officer might resign rather than shed the blood of citizens of his native State in war, yet it is difficult to excuse or palliate the next step, which is to go over to the enemy, and make war upon the time-honored flag of the country. Major Beauregard, when he discharged the first gun against Fort Sumpter, lighted a flame which it will require a long time to extinguish. The people of the North at present are enthusiastically unanimous. They never were aroused until that shot was fired. I often warned Southern gentlemen that this would be the inevitable result.

I enjoy good health, and as tranquil a spirit as the evils impending over my country will permit.

Your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The final adjournment of the extra session of this State, took place on Thursday week. The last act done by the members was the formation of a military company, and the tender of its services to the general government, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Davis, acting as Captain. The bill authorizing a loan of three millions of dollars and providing for arming and equipping fifteen regiments for the defence of the State, passed the House on Thursday, and on Saturday passed to a third reading in the Senate. It was somewhat amended in the House. The main contest over the bill had reference to the appointment of a Major General and two Brigadier Generals for the new regiments to be raised; and those who were not willing to entrust to the Governor the responsibility of the selection of officers for positions so important, desired, first, to make those officers elective by the commissioned officers of the force, and failing in this, to give an advisory power in their appointment to the two Houses of the Legislature. But all efforts in this direction failed, and the Governor is empowered to make the appointments.

The stay law has passed both Houses, as also have various acts authorizing different counties to appropriate money for the support of families of volunteers. The time for the resumption of specie payment by the banks has been extended until the second Tuesday in February next, and various other minor acts passed that have been deemed called for by the present exigency in our State affairs.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., May 20.—Seven hundred Virginia troops have arrived opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac river, twenty-six miles south of this point. It is believed here that they intend to make an irruption into the southern borders of this State. Affairs grow interesting here.

Several gentlemen have arrived here this morning from Hagerstown. They state that about seven hundred men have ascended the river from Harper's Ferry to a point opposite Williamsport, a town in Maryland of five hundred inhabitants

A Secessionist, named Abraham Lighter, in Williamsport, has two thousand barrels of flour, and it is believed that on account of the scarcity of provisions the troops seized this flour.

A gentlemen who passed them on their way from Martinsburg, says there were Indians in the ranks, believed to be Cherokees, from North Carolina.

Williamsport is twenty eight miles from this place. The people of the whole Cumberland valley, particularly at this point, are very much excited, fearing an invasion by a strong corps of ten thousand men. They do not fear permanent conquest, but forays exhausting their resources. There are three thousand troops at this point. Maryland has no troops to resist an advance of Virginians.

A Union man living in Maryland, who vouched for as entirely reliable, says he was at Harper's Ferry on Friday night, and saw sixteen Indians in one squad, but did not see more. He says small pox is known to exist among the troops at Harper's Ferry, but to what extent it prevails is not known. He believes the troops are for the present being scattered over Berkley, Jefferson, Louden, Frederick and Clarke counties, to carry them for Secession on Thursday next. The legitimate voters of these counties are largely for the Union.

Passengers this afternoon from Hagerstown say fifteen hundred more Secession troops are expected at Williamsport to night. They were sent over the river for boards to construct tents, indicating the purpose of forming a regular encampment.

The flour alluded to above is being removed from Williamsport to Hagerstown rapidly.

THE question is often asked, what is a "stand of arms?" Properly speaking, it is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet, musket, and its appurtenances.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"GOD IN WAR."

SERMON BY REV. E. W. HUTTER.

The following is a synopsis of a sermon preached by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, in St. Matthew's (Lutheran) Church, New street, below Fourth, on Sunday evening week, in the presence of a large congregation. The text selected for the occasion was from *First Chronicles*, v. 22—"THE WAR WAS OF GOD."

The speaker opened by saying that there was no research more instructive or edifying than that which related to God's various dispensations to mankind. In *all* its bearings this was, he knew, an inquiry too stupendous for finite intelligence to comprehend; he would, therefore, address himself to the subject proposed, with no ambition of "tracing out the ways of the Almighty unto perfection," but rather with a view to directing the mind of his hearers to the great fact that *there is an overruling Providence*. On this subject, he said, there were two opposite errors which should be avoided. Some had a desire to know *too much* about it—to "be wise above what is written"—whilst others manifested an *utter indifference* to the subject altogether. The true course for the Christian to pursue, he said, was to avoid both these extremes, and it was in this temper that he now proposed to trace the mysterious and yet all-encircling and overruling Providence of God in some of the wars which, at various periods, have desolated the earth.

Beginning with the narrative from which his text was selected, he said it was declared that the war there referred to, in which Israel was engaged, "was of God." So, too, in Numbers xxxi., we had an account of God's having given an express command to Moses to "avenge the children of Israel of the Midianites," the whole passage being read in order to show that not only had this avenging war been by the command of God, but that Moses was especially raised up of Heaven, to be their captain and leader. The interesting account given in the 6th and 7th chapters of *Judges*, of Gideon and his valiant three hundred, was also read. In this instance, God had not only by his angel urged Gideon to go forth against the Midianites and Amalekites to battle, but assured Gideon that the Lord would be with him in the contest, by two wonderful tests. And so God went with him, and gave him victory over his enemies. These and similar passages were introduced to show, from the Divine record, "the hand of God in war." In fact, he took it for granted that no reflecting mind would question, that in none of the great events of this world's history had the overruling Providence of the Almighty been more strikingly displayed than in the wars which, at successive periods, had desolated the fairest portion of the globe. To sever the Providence of Heaven from these things was, in fact, to deny the existence of a Supreme Ruler altogether, and to affirm, with the Atheist, that the affairs of world have no head, but that they are left to capricious chance alone.

But it was important for us to obtain intelligent and Scriptural views respecting God's Providence, otherwise we might be guilty of charging upon the sovereignty of Jehovah, what is more properly attributable to apostate, fallen man. It must be borne in mind that the Word of God taught that there are *two kinds of Providences* prevailing in the Divine administration of the affairs of men, viz: those that are *absolute*, and those that are simply *permissive*. That the line of demarcation between the two was difficult, and even impossible to trace perfectly, he would admit; yet, so far as it was practicable, it was our duty to make the effort.

For his own part, the speaker held this to be incontrovertibly true, that *War*, in any or all of its relations, never comes from God through those that instigate it, except *permissively*—never *absolutely*, but always as part and parcel of the great chain of his providential dealings with the children of men. God was a God of *order*, not of *confusion*, and so could not be the author of war. War, on the contrary, was from the Devil, even from the "Father of Lies, who was a murderer from the beginning," and it was he that stirred up the base passions of men, and incited them to deadly hostilities, imposing upon the good and the patriotic the necessity of repelling by force. The sacred writers, he said, frequently ascribed directly to God things which he simply permitted, for the full trial and discipline of man.

That God never could be the author of war except permissively, he said, resulted not only from His own perfection, but also from the characteristics of war itself, the immediate fruits of which the speaker here proceeded, with thrilling power and graphic accuracy, to depict. In delineating this horrible portraiture, the methods of destruction employed, the horrors attending their use, the desolation and ruin which they wrought, the devastation of towns, villages, and agricultural regions: impoverished communities, increased taxes, arrested commerce, despairing and suffering families, religion languishing, thousands of young men demoralized, bridges destroyed, railways torn up, travel suspended, and an endless train of attendant evils, sufficient to chill one's blood and make one's hair stand on end, like the quills of a frotted porcupine, were referred to. And all these things were incident to the mere *preparation* for war; alas! what must it be when culminated in deadly conflict! The imagination could look forward and see the now smiling valley transformed into a spectacle of death, with the fruits of the earth trodden under foot, heaps of slain weltering in their own blood, with the memory of home rushing on their minds, but not a voice of friendship or comfort reaching their ears. And who could tell the horrors of a besieged city, with its multitudes of men, women, and children fleeing from their homes into the caves and mountains to escape destruction; palaces demolished, churches in ruins, banks plundered, and entire streets levelled to the dust?—And such scenes as these the Bible told us, in the text, were "of God"—of Him who is the source of all goodness and the centre of all excellency.—How could this be? He would again reply, *they never emanate from God directly*. No, they were miseries resulting from man's inhumanity to man.' But had then God *nothing* to do with war? Yes, much; if not in its instigation, at least in its consequences and results, for by them some of the greatest benefits to mankind had been achieved, both for the welfare of man and the declarative glory of God. Of course, if all men were actuated by the benign spirit of the Gospel, the dread arbitrament of war need never be resorted to.

Finally, coming to the great question now uppermost in the minds of our people, the speaker said he recognized in this disastrous civil war in which our countrymen are now engaged, the hand of God. God, it was true, did not *inaugurate* it. It has been begun by bad, designing men, in the seizure of the Government forts and other property, and the attempt to overthrow, by rebellion, the purest, and wisest, and best Government this world had ever beheld. No! this was not God's work, but the Devil's. The Devil was at the bottom of it, and he was the head and front of it, with his emissaries, whom he need not name—And yet, assuridly *God was in it*, and He would turn and overturn until his purposes were accomplished, and those purposes would be for good, and no doubt, also, for the chastisement of those wicked men, who would ultimately have to go to the wall. Their boasted new republic, with its Rattlesnake ensign, begun in violence and carried on by villainy and fraud, would prove an abortion, whilst the old Union, the old flag, and the old Constitution would come out of the ordeal not only unscathed, but like gold seven times tried in the furnace, the purer and better for the trial; and THIS *would be the work of God*, and this was what his text meant when he said: 'This war is of God.' Suffering, sacrifice, and patience it would cost; but we should remember that liberty and good Government are worth all they cost, whatever that may be. Our Revolutionary struggle cost much, but its result was priceless, and this had inspired the men who engaged in it. The present crusade against our Government and our flag, he would again repeat, he verily believed to be from the Devil—engendered in hell, and for a purpose exceedingly fiendish and diabolical; but his trust was in God. What our fathers labored to establish, we were now laboring to perpetuate, and this he believed would be accomplished as certainly as that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

This war was not of our seeking; but, having been begun by ambitious and designing men, without a justifiable cause, we looked, as Israel did, of old, to our God, even the God of our fathers.—God did not directly invite Israel to war, but when the enemies of Israel resisted the spread of his everlasting kingdom, and refused to bow to his supreme monarchy, then He did shield them by his power, and erect in their behalf the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, and the blessings of those very wars we were at this hour enjoying, for, had it not been for them, he continued, we would not now have the Bible, nor the Sabbath, nor the sanctuary, nor any of our inestimable religious privileges. So, in the American Revolution, God had not incited our forefathers to war; He had not infused into our great and good Washington a thirst for blood, but when the mother country sought to enslave our free-born sons, then God had infused into them opposite views and opposite principles, and the two coming in contact, there was war, and *then God was in it*, in the fact that he caused victory to perch upon our banners; that he upheld our flag, and gave success to our armies, and enabled them to erect on these Western shores a home for the oppressed of every clime. In the same way, he believed, God would also be in *this* war; not that He was the instigator of it, God forbid! but God was in it, in that He was now raising up the people to defeat those who had conspired to overthrow our institutions.

The hand of God was most assuredly in this contest, although but few of us might live to see its whole purpose and design. It was however, not for us to exercise a *blind trust* in this matter. God worked *by means*, and if rebellion was to be overthrown, and our Government maintained, it was necessary that our brave men go forth, not with malace in their hearts, but with prayer and deep sorrow—with a sense of Christian patriotism and duty. And, believing that they who are for upholding the Union, the Government, the Constitution, and the flag, *are right*, we could, when these are assailed, not do otherwise than rush to their defence. His prayer was that they might be successful in this, and return in triumph, their brows bound with victory, the old flag flying—not a star *dimmed*, nor a stripe erased, and that until the trump of the archangel shall reverberate through the earth this favored and happy land might continue as the centre of attraction for all the oppressed and the down-trodden of earth. And in this way, he verily believed that we would have it to say, as Israel said in the text, "*This war was of God.*"

The discourse was delivered with even more than Mr. Hutter's usual earnestness of manner and felicity of expression, and elicited the closest attention throughout, and, as a whole, was unquestionably one of the most telling sermons that have yet been preached upon the all-absorbing question of the present hour.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The statement that Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, was unconditionally released, is unfounded. There is authority for stating that he was only released by order of the Government, on his parole of honor that he would do no act openly or covertly hostile to the Government of the United States.

A general army order has been issued, stating that there will be added to the general staff of the army four quartermasters and eight assistants to be promoted and elected according to the existing laws and regulations. There will be added to the medical department two surgeons and twenty assistants. The surgeons will be promoted from the senior assistant surgeons, and the assistants appointed from civil life, after having passed an examination by a board from the medical department of the army. Due public notice of the appointment, and time and place of meeting of the board, will be given.

Mr. Herbert, the superintendant of Mount Vernon, says there is no foundation for the report that the remains of Washington have been removed from their resting place. This is in accordance with a statement heretofore emanating from this correspondance.

Brigadier-General Mansfield, to-day, issued an order, as follows:

"I ordered, by telegraph, the agents of the Adams Express at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that in future no express matter, inclusive of letters, will be permitted to go south of this city in Virginia. Last evening Col. Stone seized, by order, the express matter, and stopped all contraband goods, and allowed the balance to go forward."

Ex Governor A. H. Reader, of Pennsylvania, well known in connection with the early history of Kansas, was to-day appointed a brigadier general by the President.

The reopening of the line of travel from Baltimore, North and Northwest, has been the signal for a rush of travel to Washington. Yesterday and to-day's train brought hundreds of passengers.

The Departments daily receive bushels of letters from applicants for places, military and civil, most of which ask for replies. It is proper, therefore, to state that it is the inflexible rule that letters relating to such subjects, though read and filed, are not and cannot be answered.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.—The recent large graduating classes in this splendid establishment indicate the increasing confidence of the public. The elegant new College Diploma is a perfect gem of the engravers art, the possession of which will enable the graduates to share in the long standing widely extended reputation of this time honored institution.

The people of Tennessee are to vote in July next on the question of Secession. The struggle for the Union promises to be close and desperate, and may end in civil war between the traitors and the true men. Col. Campbell will be the Union candidate for Governor, and will take the field against the Secessionists.

A Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* says, the soldiers here generally have a perfect love for "Old Abe," as they call him, and no matter at what time and what place it is, a proposal for a cheer for Lincoln is always uproariously responded to.

The Charleston *Mercury* has just discovered that the traitors have no friends at the North; and secondly, that the Seceders dont wan't Washington! Sour grapes!

Government has formally accepted the services of Miss Dix, well known as a philanthropist, in the Hospital Department. All ladies proposing to volunteer as Nurses, are requested to communicate with her, and *not* go to Washington till requested.

The official account of the affray at St. Louis shows that the troops were outrageously treated by the mob as they marched through the streets, and that they did not fire until they had been repeatedly fired upon. The first man whom they shot had fired three barrels of a revolver at them, and was about to fire the fourth at an officer when he was killed by the soldiers.

Gov. Robison has issued his proclamation calling for *eleven* regiments, and fixing their respective head quarters. This would be a pretty hard strain on any other State of an equal population. But Kansas contains a large population of men accustomed to fighting and fonder of the amusement than any other member of the Confederacy. Their crops are all in the ground, and they can now leave home for incursions into Arkansas and Missouri [in case she seceeds,] without inconvenience to any enemy they may happen to encounter.

The following is a copy of a circular now in course of distribution throughout the country. It contains advice worthy of serious consideration by the farmers of Bedford County. We hope they will at once discover the importance of conforming to it:

WAR AND FAMINE.—War is upon us, and no one can tell when it will end. To forestall a scarcity of provisions, which will be sure to follow, let Farmers, and all persons having arable land, plant as much Grain, Corn and Potatoes as possible this spring. Plant double your usual amount of land over.

The most ungrateful villain in the whole secession camp, is Lieut. Maury, who run away from Washington and his oath of office on Thursday last. For twenty years, this rascal has been one of the pets of the government. During that time, he has had an excellent salary and has lived in clover. For a whole lifetime he has drawn a living from the United States, and yet the very moment the Government needs his services to put down treason, he turns sneak and runs away.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids.

A true specific, and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids, or failing, weak or defective sight, will be promtly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price, 50 cents, with directions.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
May 10, 1861.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the brides' father, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Philip Wantz, to Miss Catharine Colebaugh, all of Union Tp.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., at the forks of the road, Geo. Watson Stuckey, aged 7 years, 1 month and 23 days.

He lay on a bed of suffering for five weeks, and when the friends thought he was getting well, he told them "he would soon be with Lizzy," referring to his sister, who took sick at the same time, and preceded him by four weeks to the land of rest. He gradually became weaker from the first of his sickness, and at last fell quietly asleep in his Saviour's arms.

Suffer little children
To come unto me;
Were the words of our Lord,
'Ere he groaned on the tree,
As he took in his arms,
Little children and blest,
And, said in my Father's,
Bright kingdom you'll rest.
He called our dear Watson,
From this world of signs
To be with dear Lizzy,
In the bless'd paradise.
Our hearts are left bleeding;
Yet we learn in his word,
That we shall find comfort,
If we lean on the Lord. P. J. A.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VAUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dec'd, on the 25th day of June, next, one tract of firstrate patented land, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 189 acres and 138 perches nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a tenant house, a good bank barn nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out buildings thereon erected, about 120 acres cleared land, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situated on the northwest side of chestnut ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved and a good quality of lime stone land.

Terms of sale 1-3 to remain in the premises during the life time of the widow, interest to be paid her annually—1-3 of the balance in hand and remainder in 2 equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK.
May 24, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
May 24, 1861. Admr's.

HO! FOR THE WAR!
JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz:

350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and south side of Tussey's Mountain, and having thereon erected a log house and shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 20 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator of Dan'l Means, dec'd.
May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. Wm. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodberry Township.

TERMS: ⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

AARON REED,
Executor of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd.
May 17, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Dan'l Buzzard, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
May 17, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor, by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Furney, adm'r, of the estate of Andrew Carn, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Thursday 6th of June, at 1 o'clock, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
May 17, 1861. Auditor.

Duff's College

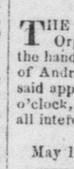
ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURG IN 1840.
The Only Commercial Collage in the Union Conducted by a Practical Merchant.

OVER 5,000 STUDENTS have attended it from 30 different States. Four **Silver Medals** have been awarded Duff's System of Booking; and the new Circular just issued contains letters from Students in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti etc., proving it to be the best known. NINE FIRST PREMIUMS were recently awarded the Penmanship of Mr. WM. H. DUFF, who with his associate Professor, Mr. C. C. Cochran, are undoubtedly the best penmen in America.

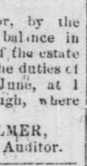
Harper's Edition of Duff's Book Keeping postpaid, 1 70
Duff & Duncan's Gems of Penmanship, 5 00
Duff & Duncan's New School Copy Books 6 numbers, 54

For samples of Messrs. Duff & Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, with the new Circular of 64 pages, inclose 25 cents in stamps to P. DUFF & SON.
April 19, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.



A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
May 10, 1861. Administrators.

A CARD.
To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

THE map of Bedford County, is now nearly ready for distribution, but in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however, the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.
May 3, 1861.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of Gideon D. Trout, on Saturday the 18th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the erection of a Bridge over Dunning's Creek, at Griffiths fording, in St. Clair Township. Plan and specifications may be seen at the House of Gideon Trout.

By order of the commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
May 3, 1861. Clerk.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
May 10, 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC
LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE
IN MORRISON'S COVE.

BY virtue of an order of sale directed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less, all cleared, but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast and log house, barn and other out buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never failing well of good water is also in the yard. The property is valuable in many respects, and as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. SAMUEL WORKING,
Adm'r of the Estate of David Brown, dec'd.
May 10, 1861.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township dec'd, will,

On Saturday the 8th day of June,

expose to public sale on the premises the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Terms, twenty five dollars on day of sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale September 2nd, 1861. JOHN W. SAMS,
May 10, 1861. Executor.

TO THE LADIES.
NEW MILENERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the city an elegant assortment of goods, comprising bonnets, shakers, flats, ribbonds, flowers, rouches, bonnets, frames, ladies dress caps, &c., &c. Also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode, and a superior black material for Misses bonnets, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order. They have been carefully selected by a milinery from the east of long experience and good taste, whose services has been engaged for the coming season. Having brought low for cash we are determined to sell low for cash or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Her place of business is on east Pitt street nearly opposite Robert Fyan's Store.
May 3, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reason able prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
May 10, 1861 Adm'r

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.-yz

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

G. R. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. B. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

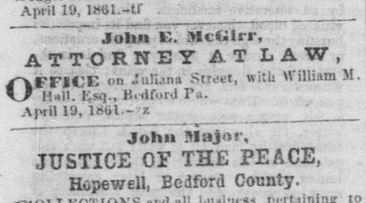
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor.

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.



DR. B. F. BARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

JUNIATA MILLS.

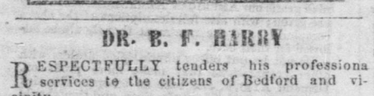
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.
☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.
JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.-z

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.
April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M, of said day, when the terms will be made known.
H. M. INGRAM,
G. A. WEAVER,
April 12, 1861. Executors

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry and Machine Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

N. B The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom, at the old stand, where all kinds of Machinery will be made and repaired.
Hopewell, Pa., Apr 12, 1861.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretore existing under the firm of Miller & Blackburn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, as the books must be closed, as soon as possible. The books will be left in the hands of J. W. Miller.
J. W. MILLER,
G. W. BLACKBURN.
Schellsburg, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Deafness or Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose; and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm situate in Juniata Township, on which James Burns, (of Thomas,) now resides.

This farm contains 118 acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence. The land is good wheat land, and in high state of cultivation—about 14 acres of excellent meadow. Also a first rate orchard, of all kinds of fruit.

The improvements are a good two story Rough Cast House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, living in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa.
DAVID EVANS.
May 3, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.
WM. ZIMMERMAN,
May 3, 1861-* Adm'r.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

Lyon City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ATTENTION
BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN!

YOU are ordered to parade in Schellsburg, on Saturday the 11th of May, inst., for inspection, in winter uniform, with plume, and ten rounds of cartridge. A full turn-out is earnestly desired.
By order of the Captain.
W. J. SMITH, O. S.
May 3, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St, south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.-3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE M. COLVIN,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. SAMS,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd, of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
SHADRECH HINTON, Adm'r.
March 5, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Colerain Township, on the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 22, 1861-* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Murry, late of Woodberry Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will make the same known without delay to
J. B. LONGENECKER,
Adm'r, near Woodberry.
March 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
NATHAN ROBISON,
March 29, 1861. Adm'r.

Last Notice.

THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to to persons.
JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the town of Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL S. FLUCK,
May 3, 1861. Adm'r.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Comts. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. '9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.-zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty. Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.
SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Napier Township, on the estate of James Williams, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. ALLISON.
April 5, 1861.-f

CAUTION.

TAKE notice that I have left my wife, and warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.
JOSEPH NICODEMUS.
Dry Ridge, April 5, 1861.-*

TO STOCK OWNERS.

FOR the benefit of my patrons in Union, St. Clair, Bedford, Snakespring and South Woodberry Townships, I will inform them that I will not practice Vetermarian Surgery in the coming season. I thank my patrons for their liberal patronage. I would also inform my patrons, and others, that the accomplished Surgeon, CONRAD DELLING will practice in the above named Townships.

Mr. Delling, after five years experience, has won for him a reputation unequaled, in this part the country, and the Public will find him an expert hand in the whole verterenarian science.
D. D. ESHLEMAN
Woodberry, April 19.-

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Weyandt, late of Union Township, dec'd, will make application to the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, April 29th 1861, for a discharge from his said office.
April 5, 1861. ELIAS DELL.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of David F. Brown, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL WORKING,
April 12, 1861. Adm'r.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.